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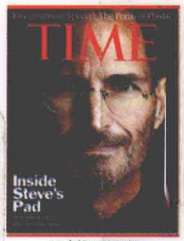
最新大学英语4级考试

题源阅读

八大英美报刊100篇 III

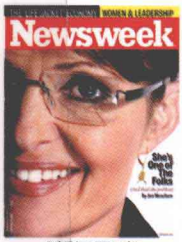
上海交通大学 刘 萍◎总主编 刘葆花◎主编



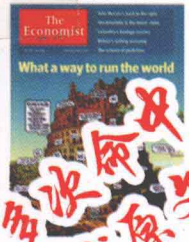
《时代周刊》
《新科学家》

《今日美国》
《纽约时报》

《华盛顿邮报》
《卫 报》



《新闻周刊》
《经济学人》



本书多次命中考试原文原题！

中国海洋大学出版社

中奖卡 内附

最新大学英语4级考试

题源阅读

八大英美报刊100篇

中国海洋大学出版社

2008. 6	快速阅读	广告的七大媒介	商业经济	英国报刊： *New Scientist* 《新科学家》 *the guardian* 《卫报》 *The Economist* 《经济学人》
	篇章词汇	不断学习，勇于挑战	社会生活	
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	短文理解 2	现代人的网络隐私问题	社会生活	
2007. 12	快速阅读	大学的全球化	文化教育	
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	短文理解 2	大学远程教育	文化教育	
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	篇章词汇	关于疼痛的研究	科普知识	
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	短文理解 2	健康观念的改变	社会生活	

总结四六级真题数据信息，我们可以得出以下统计数据，供大家直观感受真题阅读题源的集中性和重要性。

报刊	真题取材	报刊	真题取材
	>12 篇		<6 篇
	<6 篇		>6 篇
	>6 篇		<6 篇
	<6 篇		<6 篇

认识八大题源

1. *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》

《新闻周刊》创刊于1933年。在美国，它仅次于《时代周刊》，并偶尔在广告收益上超过对方。

《新闻周刊》的编辑语言较《时代周刊》易懂。除了重点报道国内外大事以外，还设有其他栏目，如紧密结合国际形势对各国政治外交人士的采访等。

2. *TIME*《时代周刊》

《时代周刊》创刊于1923年，是美国影响力最大的新闻类周刊，有世界“史库”之称。该刊的宗旨是要使“忙人”充分了解世界大事，辟有经济、教育、法律、批评、宗教、医药、艺术、人物、书评和读者来信等多种栏目。

《时代周刊》是美国第一份用叙述体报道时事，打破报纸、广播垄断新闻的大众性期刊，覆盖面遍布全世界。《时代》每年推出的《时代词汇》，在某种意义上已成为美国语言变迁的记录。语言学专家甚至指出：“要学好美语，读《时代周刊》乃是一条捷径。”其影响力可见一斑。

3. *The New York Times*《纽约时报》

《纽约时报》是一份在美国纽约出版的报纸，在全世界发行，有相当大的影响力。它有时也被戏称为“灰色女士”（The Gray Lady），或简称为“时报”（The Times）。

在新闻报道方面，《纽约时报》将自己看作一份“报纸记录”。因此经常被世界上其它报纸和新闻社直接作为新闻来源。美国大多数公共图书馆都提供一份《纽约时报》索引，其内容是《纽约时报》对时事的报道文章。

4. *The Washington Post*《华盛顿邮报》

《华盛顿邮报》创刊于1877年，是美国华盛顿哥伦比亚特区最大、最老的报纸。由于位于美国首都，该报尤其擅长报道美国国内政治动态。许多人认为它是继《纽约时报》后美国最有声望的报纸。该品牌在世界品牌实验室（World Brand Lab）编制的2006年度《世界品牌500强》排行榜中名列第五十。《华盛顿邮报》因为多次获得普利策奖而在新闻界赢得瞩目。

5. *USA Today*《今日美国》

《今日美国》是美国唯一的彩色版全国性日报，1982年创刊，属全美最大的甘尼特报团。该报团创办这份报纸的初衷是：美国报纸的报道重点都是地区性的。随着美国社会、经济的发展，没有一张地方报纸能满足人们全面了解有关整个美国的新闻、市场、金融、气象、娱乐、体育等方面内容的需求。甘尼特报团的老板们及时发现了这一巨大的潜在的读者市场，便开始筹办起这份全国性的综合日报。

它注重使用简洁明快的报道文体，偏爱使用短句、短词来浓缩文章。有时，一两句话就构成了一条新闻，这样就充分节省了篇幅，便于登载尽可能多的信息，以突出其综合性大报的特点。

6. *New Scientist*《新科学家》

《新科学家》创刊于1956年，是一个自由的国际化科学杂志，内容主要是关于最近的科技发展。每周发刊一次，并于1996年设立网络版，每日发布科学新闻。它不是同行评审的科学期刊，不过仍广为科学和非科学领域的人士阅读，以跟进非专门或有兴趣领域的最新发展。

它的报道简明扼要、真实权威，以平易近人和通俗易懂的方式解释读者最为关注的科学问题。

7. *The Guardian*《卫报》

《卫报》是英国的全国性综合日报。从创刊至1959年因总部设于曼彻斯特而称为《曼彻斯特卫报》。总部于1964年迁至首都伦敦。一般公众视《卫报》的政治观点为中间偏左。

该报一直以来标榜为不列颠唯一的全彩色印刷日报（不包括北爱尔兰）。

8. *The Economist*《经济学人》

《经济学人》创刊于1843年，是一份包含新闻、政治经济观点和深度分析的周刊。该杂志所有的文章都不署名，皆由集体创作，就象它的主编们认为的那样：写出了什么东西，比出自谁的手笔更重要。

一个多世纪以来《经济学人》始终恪守的办刊思想："在文章中提出的任何争论和主张必须要经得起事实的考验"。

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

8 四级阅读大题源

使用说明 Instructions

文章出处

8大真题题源、5类常考题材、标准字数把关、权威建议做题时间，让您在自我检测时更有针对性。

拓展学习

背景贴士栏目针对每篇文章的背景进行拓展延伸，丰富您的知识。

难句解析

每篇文章择取最经典的难句，分析结构，讲解语法，让您在最短时间内吃透难句。

第三部分 短文理解

Passage 1

题源：《时代周刊》 题材：社会生活 字数：372词 建议做题时间：8分钟

For years, researchers have struggled to understand why so many women leave careers in science and engineering. Theories run the *gamut* (整个范围), from family-unfriendly work schedules to natural differences between the genders. A new paper by McGill University economist Jennifer Hunt offers another explanation: women leave such jobs when they feel disappointed about pay and the chance of promotion.

To reach that conclusion, Hunt combed through data collected by the National Science Foundation in 1993 and 2003 on some 200,000 college graduates. Her first finding was that women actually don't leave jobs in science at an above average rate. The difference, Hunt found, comes from the engineering sector.

That's not simply because women are exiting the workforce to raise families. About 21% of all graduates surveyed were working in a field unrelated to their highest college

背景贴士

女性的工作和职业生涯受到许多因素的影响，包括低薪、职业成见、玻璃天花板效应、角色冲突与压力等。从前女性常选择与照料他人有关的职业，如教学和护理。随着时代的变迁，越来越多的女性开始从事那些传统上由男性主导的工作，然而即使女性和男性做同样的工作，平均来看，男士每拿到1美元，女士只能拿到77美分。

答案详解

难句解析

The question then becomes why women engineers feel so stifled when it comes to pay and promotion.

【分析】复合句，划线部分为句子主干，why在句中引导表语从句；when it comes to是常见表达，意思是"当谈到，涉及"。

文章结构

对原文进行段落剖析，帮助您更清晰地掌握文章行文脉络，更好地理解原文。

答案详解

按照做题步骤详解题，使您在潜移默化中学会做题。

全文翻译

本书短文理解部分均配有地道的译文，帮助您更深层次地理解原文，提升翻译能力。

词性分析

独家揭秘快速答题法，先界分词性，缩小答案范围，提高答题速度。

考拉进阶 Koalagogo

文章结构

本文主要介绍了志愿者活动的情况，其中涉及学生为了什么目的参加志愿活动以及参加志愿活动对他们的影响。	1~3段，学生参加志愿活动既有积极的一面，也有消极的一面。 4~22段：说明志愿活动的原因以及志愿活动的动机是否重要。 23~26段，指出学校在选择学生时，其是否参加志愿活动是一个很重要的因素。

1.【结果】the beginning of the passage, volunteerism

【定位】第一、二段，In the most positive light, ... In the most negative light, ...

【详解】由"第一段介绍了志愿者参加活动的情况，第二段作者发表了对志愿活动的看法，即从积极的角度来讲，志愿活动能让孩子和青少年不只是关注自己，还能理解他们在社区和国家中的作用。

全文翻译

数年来，研究者一直想努力弄明白为什么这么多女性都辞去了科学和工程方面的工作。理论涉及全部范围，从对家庭生活不利的工作安排到固有的性别差异。(1)麦吉尔大学的经济学家Jennifer Hunt的一篇新论文给出了另一种解释：当女性对报酬和晋升的机会感到失望时便会辞去该类工作。

家庭相关的因素。结果证明，离开工程领域的女性中，60%以上的人是因为对报酬和晋升机会不满意。(3)因为家庭原因离开工程领域的女性比男性多；但这个性别差异和Hunt在非工程领域发现的性别差异没有什么区别。"这和工作的性质没有任何关系，"Hunt说。

词性分析

名　词	C)"stages"阶段"；D)"problem"问题"；G)"urgency"紧急"；O)"exposure"暴露"
动　词	A)"infected"感染"；C)"stages"计划"；H)"fueling"刺激"；K)"affected"影响"；L)"posing"提议"；N)"associated"联系"
形容词	A)"infected"被感染的"；B)"simple"简单的"；E)"vulnerable"易受攻击的"；I)"fragile"脆的，易碎的"；J)"complicated"复杂的"；K)"affected"受到影响的"；N)"associated"关联的"
副　词	F)"potentially"可能地"；M)"hardly"几乎不"

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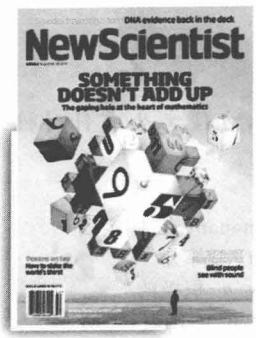
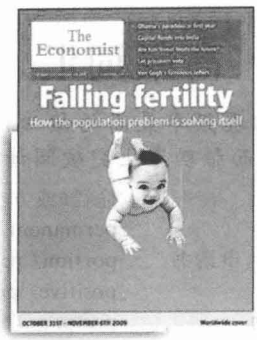


《新科学家》



《经济学人》

《时代周刊》

《纽约时报》

《华盛顿邮报》

《卫报》

《新闻周刊》

《今日美国》

社会生活类

高频词汇

以下列出阅读文章中出现频率最高的核心词汇，方便考生有针对性地结合文章语境记忆单词，进而帮助考生突破阅读难关。

adapt/ə'dæpt/*v*. 使适应
adopt/ə'dɒpt/*v*. 采用，采取
application/ˌæplɪ'keɪʃn/*n*. 申请，申请书
arrange/ə'reɪndʒ/*v*. 安排
assist/ə'sɪst/*v*. 援助，帮助，协助
bid/bɪd/*v*. 投标，出价
budget/'bʌdʒɪt/*n*. 预算，预算拨款
commitment/kə'mɪtmənt/*n*. 承诺，保证
compromise/'kɒmprəmaɪz/*v*. 妥协
context/'kɒntekst/*n*. 背景
critical/'krɪtɪkl/*a*. 决定性的
decline/dɪ'klaɪn/*v*. 下降，减少
devise/dɪ'vaɪz/*v*. 设计，发明
diverse/daɪ'vɜːs/*a*. 不一样的
echo/'ekəʊ/*v*. 重复，模仿
effective/ɪ'fektɪv/*a*. 有效的
embrace/ɪm'breɪs/*v*. 采纳
encourage/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/*v*. 鼓励
equivalent/ɪ'kwɪvələnt/*n*. 相等物，等价物
expose/ɪk'spəʊz/*v*. 使暴露，揭露
flexible/'fleksəbl/*a*. 灵活的
incline/ɪn'klaɪn/*v*.（使）倾向于
involve/ɪn'vɒlv/*v*. 包含，含有
maintain/meɪn'teɪn/*v*. 维持
motive/'məʊtɪv/*n*. 动机，目的
negative/'negətɪv/*a*. 消极的
nourish/'nʌrɪʃ/*v*. 培养
odd/ɒd/*a*. 奇数的
outlet/'aʊtlet/*n*.（感情、精力等的）发泄途径（或方法）
permanent/'pɜːmənənt/*a*. 固定的
portion/'pɔːʃn/*n*. 一部分
positive/'pɒzətɪv/*a*. 积极的
postpone/pə'spəʊn/*v*. 延迟，延期
prompt/prɒmpt/*v*. 促使，推动
pursue/pə'sjuː/*v*. 从事
recession/rɪ'seʃn/*n*.（经济的）衰退，衰退期
register/'redʒɪstə/*v*. 登记，注册
resolve/rɪ'zɒlv/*v*. 解决，解答
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routine/ruː'tiːn/*n*. 例行公事，惯例
significant/sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/*a*. 相当数量的
spark/spɑːk/*v*. 触发
split/splɪt/*v*. 分离
substitute/'sʌbstɪtjuːt/*v*. 用…代替
sustain/sə'steɪn/*v*. 保持，使持续下去
switch/swɪtʃ/*n*. 转换，改变
target/'tɑːgɪt/*v*. 瞄准，把…定位目标
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thrust/θrʌst/*v*. 迫使接受，使…强加于
tough/tʌf/*a*. 困难的，难对付的
trap/træp/*v*. 使受限制，使陷入困境
undergo/ˌʌndə'gəʊ/*v*. 经历，经受，忍受
virtually/'vɜːtʃʊəlɪ/*ad*. 实际上，事实上
voluntary/'vɒləntərɪ/*a*. 自愿的，志愿的
withdraw/wɪð'drɔː/*v*. 收回（货币等）
worthwhile/ˌwɜːθ'waɪl/*a*. 值得做的

Passage 1

题源:《时代周刊》 **题材**:社会生活 **字数**:1100 词 **建议做题时间**:15 分钟

The Benefits of Volunteerism, if the Service Is Real

Nowadays, some sort of volunteerism is a given in many places. Through schools, churches, and countless other organizations, children and teenagers are expected to do something, whether it be fund-raising for charities, working at soup kitchens or assisting at animal shelters.

In the most positive light, such service teaches children and teenagers to look beyond themselves and understand the role they can play in their community and country. In the most negative light, it is one more activity to tick off en *route*(在途中)to college.

"There is some criticism among people that some portion of community service is prompted by students interested more in résumé-building," said Richard G. Niemi, professor of political science at the University of Rochester.

But does it really matter why it's done? Isn't it enough to volunteer, no matter the motive?

Well, yes and no. Studies have shown that generally, community service for whatever reason is a good thing. But how it's done and whether it also involves service learning—that is, lessons that discuss homelessness, say, or hunger in a larger context—make a difference.

Joseph E. Kahne, a professor of education at Mills College, and his colleagues just completed a survey of more than 500 teenagers in the 11th and 12th grades from a diverse set of 19 high schools in California. The researchers followed the students for up to three years after graduation.

The students who were engaged in some sort of community service in high school—whether compulsory or voluntary—were more likely to volunteer or be involved in some civic activity. Most, but not all, of the volunteer work had classroom learning attached to it.

Participants get much more out of the work they do, Professor Niemi said, if there is a forum to talk about and question the larger issues involved.

Otherwise, he said, students may believe that all problems are solved through individual efforts and government doesn't have a role. "They'll see that the homeless don't have food and that individuals help, but they won't understand the connection between public policy and the homeless," he said.

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Professor Kahne also found this to be true in his research, noting that "most service programs do not examine causes of social problems or possible solutions" and, therefore, play down the need for political engagement.

In looking at what volunteering offers, Professor Kahne distinguishes among three types of citizens: "personally responsible"—that is they help people they know and donate blood; participatory citizens, who are active in community projects; and justice-oriented citizens, who examine causes and possible solutions for society's ills.

"We believe that all three dimensions of citizenship are important, but found that most programs do not address all three and generally pay least attention to the last," Professor Kahne said.

In fact, if teenagers—and adults for that matter—are thrust in a volunteer situation they don't understand or feel that they are simply being assigned made-up work, it can actually have a bad effect.

James E. Youniss, a research professor of psychology at the Catholic University of America, said an unpublished study of New York students discovered that they were actually turned off to community service when they were told they were going to help people and ended up doing *menial*（卑微的）jobs that seemed unrelated.

Of course, volunteering may involve common or repetitive work, but those participating need to understand the connection between their work and the overall issue, Professor Youniss said.

"It's not that service is bad, but that programs can be bad," he said.

Because of time constraints and concerns about *overt*（公开的）political messages, it can be difficult to create programs that offer the insights along with community service, Professor Youniss added.

But that doesn't mean schools and organizations—not to mention parents—should stop encouraging or even requiring children to volunteer. Professor Youniss studied students in one Massachusetts high school that was about to introduce compulsory community service.

He looked at a sample group of teenagers, including those who did no volunteering, those who did so on their own and those required to complete a certain number of hours by their senior year.

The students were asked at the beginning and end of their high school career if they were likely to vote when they became *eligible*（合格的）and do some sort of community service. Those who weren't volunteering, or weren't required to, usually said they were unlikely to vote or do community service in the future. Those who volunteered without being required generally said they were likely to vote and would volunteer. But the big switch to being much more inclined to volunteer and vote was

apparent among those students who had been assigned service in the community, Professor Youniss said.

What about the many programs that offer young people a way to travel and do good deeds, by building schools in Costa Rica or digging wells in Thailand?

That's fine if you want to travel and can afford it. But most people I talked to seemed to feel that volunteering in your own community over a sustained period of time offers a more worthwhile experience. And if you're using travel volunteerism to polish your college application, *beware*(当心). It may backfire.

A 2008 survey of admissions officers from the top 50 colleges and universities by the organization DoSomething.org, found that admissions officers consistently put a higher value on continuous volunteering over several years at a local place than a short-term *stint*(定额)overseas.

Mark Segal, director of Westcoast Connection/360° Student Travel, said he understood why some people might be cynical about spending a fair amount of money to volunteer abroad. But, he said, the teenagers who went on the type of community service programs that his company offered typically did volunteer work at home as well.

Spending two weeks or a month overseas *immersed*(专注的)in a project "is a life-changing experience". Mr. Segal said, "You're opening the doors for relationships and learning in a way that's very different than being a traveler."

In the survey, the admissions officers said they were confident they could find out when a student was being dishonest about her commitment to community service. One noted that "insincerity seems likely when there is a laundry list of activities with minimal commitment."

1. According to the beginning of the passage, what does the author think of the volunteerism?

   A) It will encourage people to engage actively in politics.

   B) It should be viewed from an objective point.

   C) It can make the résumé more prominent.

   D) It can cultivate people's sense of responsibility.

2. Some people hold cynical attitude towards some community service because of _____, according to Richard G. Niemi.

   A) the compulsory requirement

   B) the negative nature of it

   C) the politician's involvement in it

   D) the participants' improper motive

3. According to Professor Niemi, in what way can volunteers benefit most from the

work they do?

A) They have a good motive to provide free service.

B) They volunteered to do some work at a young age.

C) They are not required to do the work by others.

D) They discuss the issues involved in the work.

4. According to Professor Kahne, service programs without service learning would _____.

A) offer nothing meaningful to participants

B) lead to negative political engagement

C) reduce the enthusiasm for participation

D) have their purposes suspected by participants

5. According to Professor Youniss, children should be encouraged to do volunteering in spite of _____.

A) the imbalance between the work and the insights to it

B) whether the work is compulsory or not

C) how common and repetitive the work is

D) the unfairness existing in some part of the society

6. Professor Youniss found in his research that, compared with other two groups, the group who are required to do volunteering _____.

A) are more likely to withdraw from voting

B) will give up doing volunteering in the future

C) show more interest in volunteering and politics

D) have gradually understood the meaning of volunteering

7. What is most people's opinion towards volunteering overseas?

A) It does not do much good to the accumulation of worthwhile experience.

B) It can widen participants' horizon and enrich their knowledge.

C) It is uneconomical and useless for participants to perfect their résumé.

D) It will be dangerous for participants to travel without protection.

8. According to the 2008 survey, many admissions officers prefer to choose students who have done volunteering _____ for a time.

9. Mark Segal believes that doing overseas volunteer work will help participants accumulate _____.

10. The student may seem _____ if she said she had taken part in a laundry list of activities with little commitment.

背景贴士

以某种方式参加帮助别人的工作或活动而不领取报酬的行为被称为志愿者服务。美国18岁以上的成年人参加志愿者服务的人数大约占该年龄段总人口的一半。他们在联邦政府福利政策不能涵盖的领域发挥了越来越重要的作用，调节了国家与公民间的关系，为市场活动引发的社会问题提供解决办法。近年来美国的志愿者服务运动出现了一些新的发展趋势。首先，志愿活动日益具有广泛性和群众性。其次，互联网的普及大大拓展了志愿者服务活动的范围和领域。最后，志愿者组织越来越具有"草根性"，形成居民广泛参与的热潮。

答案详解

文章结构

本文主要介绍了志愿者活动的情况，其中涉及学生为了什么目的参加志愿活动以及参加志愿活动对他们的影响。	1～3段：学生参加志愿活动既有积极的一面，也有消极的一面。
	4～22段：说明志愿活动的原因以及志愿活动的动机是否重要。
	23～26段：指出学校在选择学生时，其是否参加志愿活动是一个很重要的因素。

1.【线索】the beginning of the passage, volunteerism

【定位】第一、二段：In the most positive light... In the most negative light...

【详解】B)。第一段介绍了志愿者参加活动的情况，第二段作者发表了对志愿活动的看法，即从积极的角度来讲，志愿活动能让孩子和青少年不只是关注自己，还能理解他们在社区和国家中的作用。从消极的角度来讲，志愿活动只不过是帮助上大学的另一种活动而已。由此可知，作者认为应该客观地看待志愿活动，B)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

2.【线索】community service, Richard G. Niemi

【定位】第三段：There is some criticism among people... by students interested more in résumé-building...

【详解】D)。Richard G. Niemi说，有些人批评社会服务活动，因为学生这么做是为了丰富简历。也就是说，很多学生不是抱着无偿服务的目的参与志愿者活动的。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

3.【线索】Professor Niemi, volunteers, benefit most

【定位】第七、八段：... were more likely to volunteer or be involved in some civic activity.... if there is a forum to talk about and question the larger issues involved.

【详解】D)。第七段指出，参加社会服务活动的学生更有可能参与到一些社会活动中；下一段 Niemi 教授指出，如果有关于大问题的讨论论坛，参与者获得的会更多。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

4.【线索】Professor Kahne, service programs

【定位】第十段：...“most service programs do not examine causes of social problems or possible solutions” and, therefore, play down the need for political engagement.

【详解】B)。Kahne 教授指出，很多服务项目没有调查社会问题的原因或可能的解决方案，所以就会降低对政治参与的需要。B)是对 play down the need for political engagement 的同义转述，故为答案。

5.【线索】Professor Youniss, be encouraged to, volunteering

【定位】第十七、十八段：... it can be difficult to create programs that offer the insights along with community service...

But that doesn't mean schools and organizations—not to mention parents—should stop encouraging or even requiring children to volunteer.

【详解】A)。第十七段指出，创建能把见解和社会服务联系起来的志愿项目很难；下一段 But 转折说明，虽然志愿活动有这样的不足，但这并不意味着学校和组织就应该阻止孩子参加志愿活动。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

6.【线索】Professor Youniss, are required to

【定位】第二十段：... But the big switch to being much more inclined to volunteer and vote was apparent among those students who had been assigned service in the community, Professor Youniss said.

【详解】C)。该段最后一句指出，在这些学生中最想做志愿活动和投票的是那些被分配任务的。题干中的 are required to do volunteering 是原文中 been assigned service 的同义表达。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

7.【线索】most people, volunteering overseas

【定位】第二十二段：But most people I talked to seemed to feel that volunteering in your own community over a sustained period of time offers a more worthwhile experience....

【详解】A)。该段第二、三句指出，大多数人觉得在当地持续一段时间做志愿者会是更加有意义的经历。但是如果要靠到国外参加志愿活动来为申请学校增添优势就要当心一点了，很可能会产生事与愿违的结果。所以就不会有与在国内做志愿活动同样的作用。故答案为 A)。

8.【线索】2008 survey, admissions officers

【定位】第二十三段：... found that admissions officers consistently put a higher value on continuous volunteering over several years at a local place than a short-term *stint* (定额) overseas.

【详解】at a local place。题干中的 prefer to 对应原文中的 put a higher value on。由

原文可知，招生负责人更喜欢那些几年内在当地一直做志愿者的学生。题干是对原文的同义转述，故答案为 at a local place。

9.【线索】Mark Segal，overseas

【定位】第二十五段：Spending two weeks or a month overseas *immersed*（专注的）in a project "is a life-changing experience"...

【详解】a life-changing experience。该段中 Mark Segal 指出，花两个周或一个月的时间在国外专注于一个服务项目"是一个改变一生的经历"。题干是对原文的同义转述，故答案为 a life-changing experience。

10.【线索】a laundry list of activities，little commitment

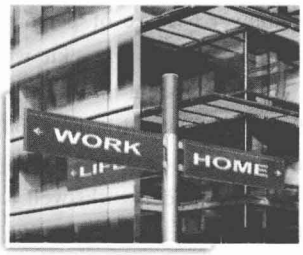
【定位】第二十六段：... One noted that "insincerity seems likely when there is a laundry list of activities with minimal commitment."

【详解】insincere。题干中的 little commitment 对应原文中的 minimal commitment。由题干中的系动词 seem 可判断，该空应为形容词，所以要把原文中的名词 insincerity 变成其形容词形式。答案为 insincere。

Passage 2

题源：《卫报》 **题材：**社会生活 **字数：**1027 词 **建议做题时间：**15 分钟

Work-life Balance: Flex Appeal



Georgina Blizzard and Nicky Imrie decided they needed to find a more flexible working pattern when they became mothers. Having had jobs in public relations, which involved long hours and a lot of pressure, they felt their old style of working would not suit their new responsibilities and decided to find a way to make the work they enjoyed fit in with their changed lives.

They launched the PR Network in 2005, when Blizzard's eldest daughter, Isabella was just three months old. Both women work a three-day week, and built the running of the company around the sort of flexibility they needed.

They offer the same level of flexibility to the freelance associates who work for them, matching companies of all sizes looking for freelance support with workers with the right skill set who are happy to take on contracts that fit in with their preferred pattern of hours. These might be a series of short, *intense ad lib*（特别安排的）projects or one longer-term contract taking up a few days a month.

Some are parents working part-time balancing their childcare and work needs, or happy to work full-time during term time but want to stop work in the holidays, and some are working on contracts while training in other fields. All are working

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